

Excerpt from "The Chinese Communist Party  
and the Battle Line for the Unification of the Race "  
(Published by TAIGADO, Nov. 1946)  
NAKANISHI, Isao and NISHIZATO, Tatsuo

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Paragraph 4, Chapter I -- Events leading to the issuance  
of the August 1st Declaration (Excerpt from page 40-41).

It was in the "August 1st Declaration " as well as in  
the December Resolution 1935" that the new policy of the  
Chinese Communist Party was formally determined and made  
known to the public. The August 1st Declaration was announced  
during the session of the 7th Comintern Convention, in which  
the Chinese Communist Party was represented by a group headed  
by Chen Shouyu, who explained the new policy in behalf of the  
central authorities on August 7. His inflammatory speech,  
entitled "Revolutionary movements in colonies or semi-colonies  
and tactics of the Communist Party," was received with  
enthusiastic cheers and applause. in the 7th Comintern Con-  
vention, and the new policy was approved with expression of  
hopes for its future success. The August 1st Declaration  
by the central authorities of the Chinese Communist Party  
was announced, prior to this convention and, on August 2,  
1935, the historic report concerning the movement against  
wars and Fascism was made by Dimitrov, then Chairman of the  
Executive Committee of the "Comintern". What Dimitrov stated  
in this report concerning the new policy of the Chinese  
Communist Party is as quoted below, which shows that he had  
a clear understanding of the new policy of the Chinese Com-  
munist Party at that time. He pointed out, that it was only  
the Chinese Soviets that could play a leading part in uniting  
the people for the racial struggle, and that it was necessary  
to form a united front against the Japanese Imperialism on  
the widest possible scale. The Comintern Convention gave  
a whole-hearted approval to his report.

The part in question of his report is as follows:

"In the Republic of China the mass-movement has already brought about the construction of Soviet districts and the formation of a strong red army in a large part of her territory.

But at the same time the plundering invasion of Japanese imperialism and the betraying action of the Nanking Government are threatening the very existence of the great Chinese race. The Chinese "Soviet" has come to exist as the unification center of struggles against the partition and slavish subjugation of Chinese by imperialism, or in other words, as the unification center of all the anti-imperialistic forces for a racial struggle. We give therefore, strong support to the initiative taken by the Chinese Communist Party -- a heroic and brotherly party which is attempting to form a most extensive and at the same time unified anti-imperialistic front in order to fight against Japanese imperialism and its tools by uniting the influences of all Chinese organizations aiming at the salvation of the country and its people. We send our most sincere brotherly greetings to the heroic Chinese red army that has gone through countless battles.

And we assure the Chinese people that we extend conscious assistance to the struggle for the complete liberation of the Chinese race from all imperialist plunderers and their Chinese tools."(The History of Chinese Communists for the year 1936, p. 93).

To this CHEN Shonyu added the following explanation: "What are the tactics which Comrade Dimitrov and the executive committee of the comintern are supporting?" "While the preparation was being made for the opening of the 7th convention, discussing the fundamental principles of how to conduct the convention and summing up its past works and experiences, especially those gained during the past 7 years,

with detailed analysis of domestic as well as foreign conditions, the Chinese Communist Party made a careful study, under the guidance of the central authorities, of the tactical problems concerning the unification of Anti-imperialistic organizations. As a result the Chinese Communist Party has come to believe that, under the present condition of ever-increasing racial crisis, there is no other way of saving the country than to execute a decisive and at the same time heroic anti-Japanese struggle by mobilizing all the great Chinese race, and that, at the same time, there is no other way of mobilizing all the people of China for a sacred racial struggle for revolution against the Japanese imperialism than to resort to tactics of the Communist Party of forming a united front against the imperialism. The first application of such a new tactic is shown in the publication

last August by the central authorities of the Chinese Communist Party of the Chinese 'Soviet Government' of "an appeal to all the people throughout the country for the salvation of the country against Japan."

("A history of the Chinese Communist Party for the year 1936", p. 9495, "The struggle for the united anti-imperialistic front and the urgent duty of the party" by CHEN Shouzu.")

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#### Chapter I Section 5

##### Important Points of the December Resolution and its meaning.

The important points of the December resolution are as follows:

##### 1. The Leading Tactical Policies of the Party

"Therefore, the tactical policy of the party lies in unifying the revolutionary measures of the whole Chinese nation, and in opposing as immediate objectives Japanese Imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the traitors.

"Regardless of individuals or groups, all armed forces and classes opposing Japanese Imperialism and CHIANG Kai-shek, the leader of the traitors should cooperate,....."

2. United front----- Its scope concerning the internal situation;

"The Chinese labour class and farmers are still the fundamental driving power of the Chinese revolution and the vast middle class and the revolutionary intelligentsia are reliable confederates. Therefore, a staunch union of industrial, farming and middle classes is the basic power in defeating Japanese Imperialism, betrayers, and traitors."

"A part of the propertied class and the military clique --when they show their sympathy toward the struggle of opposing Japan and betrayers maintaining well-intended neutrality, or directly taking part in the struggle, the anti-Japanese front will favourably develop ....."

3. The system of the Racial united front -- Form "It is usually the best to organize a national defense government and a combined anti-Japanese federation."

"A national defense government is a political body of the joint front on opposing Japan and traitors, as well as the central guiding body for the national revolutionary war against Japan and traitors. From the viewpoint of the classes, the national defense government is a union of all the classes, united in opposing traitors as their common objective."

Establishment. How it is to be established, and the parts to be played by the Soviet and the Red Army. After mobilizing parties, classes, and all the people, and organizing patriotic bodies, ranks, parties, political powers, and armies.

(Organizations --- anti-Japanese Patriotic Societies and an Association of Patriotic Societies.

Armies --- the anti-Japanese Volunteer Army, the People's Revolutionary Army, the new 19th Route Army, etc.

Political Powers --- the anti-Japanese Governments for prefectures, wards, and cities, the People's Revolutionary Government and so forth) these bodies, forces and political powers are to be united, and "besides these" the power of the

Soviet Red Army is to be added then the system of the National Defense Government and the combined anti-Japanese Army will be realized.

4. The fundamental principles under 10 articles (identical with the anti-Japanese principles under 16 articles established later) of the united front-- or that of the National Defense Government and the combined Army.

5. Mutual Concession Policy on the part of the Chinese Communist Party (1) Change of the name Soviet of "Workers and Farmers" to the Soviet of "the People". (2) expansion of franchise, suspension of confiscating lands of wealthy farmers, revision of commercial policy (expansion of the scope of free trade) though there are many points to be mentioned about the contents of this "August Declaration" and "the December Resolution," at least mention must be made of the characteristics of the policy adopted in those days, especially the relation between the re-named Soviet of the People and the National Defence Government.

In the "August 1st Declaration" the Chinese Communists insisted that unless "the internal fighting be stopped", and the two parties and all the people unite in confronting foreign countries there would be no salvation of the country by opposing Japan in its true sense and that therefore it was necessary to form an united front with the whole people of the vast country--every political party, every group and every rank. This is the general direction of the new policy adopted by the Chinese Communist Party, and in this regard, there was no change before and after the declaration. The important fact is that as one of the characteristics of "the December Resolution" which embodied the general direction, the National Defense Government and the combined anti-Japanese Army were emphatically advocated as a form of Racial United Front organization. It is characteristic that two items of the National Defence Government and the combined anti-Japanese



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Army were adopted for the first time as a form of organization.

It is more so when comparison is made with the following

two cases;

first, the comparison with the first great Revolution period,

and second, the comparison with the second form of collabora-

tion between the Nationalists and the Communists.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese by NAKANISHI, Isamu and NISHIZATO, Tatsuo, consisting of 154 pages, entitled "The Chinese Communist Party and the Racial United Front" and issued on November 5th, 1946, is a book which I had published by our firm.

certified at Tokyo,  
on this 4th day of April, 1947

KUKI, Naka

(seal)

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I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,  
on the same date

Witness: OKADA, Shigemasa

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寧西 功  
西里龍文 共音

中國共產黨と民族統一戦線

(昭和二十一年十一月)大雅堂刊

第一章 序言 八、宣言、發表、經過(按字)(四百一十二頁)  
中共、新政策を公武決定の發表より、八、宣言、十月、決議(一九五五年)まで、八、宣言、コミニテルの第七回大會開催中  
に發表せられたる、コミニテルの第七回大會、陳紹禹を主席  
とし、其代表團も参加し、陳紹禹が代表として、新政策を  
説明したる、報告、八月七日に於て、而して、コミニテルの第七  
回大會、天才的陳、アデ、演説、新政策、破、想像、拍手、送  
り、新政策を賛同し、前途を祝福したる、植  
民地及び反植民地、於此等命令運動並に共產黨、戦術  
ニ、イデオロギ、報告、題名として、中共、中共部、八月、日  
に、宣言、コミニテル以前、發表、居、た、一九五五年、八月、  
日、當時、コミニテルの執行委員長、アデ、イト、  
歴史的、反戦、反、言、闘争、闘争、報告、アデ、イト、  
報告中、於、アデ、イト、中共、新政策、闘争、並、居  
る、アデ、イト、引用、如、アデ、イト、中共、アデ、イト、非常  
に、明瞭、當時、中共、新政策、把、居、る、アデ、イト、境、  
即ち中國、アデ、イト、三方民族闘争、團結、中心、  
登場、得、る、而して、日本帝國主義、針、最、廣汎  
に、統一戦線、結成、必要、指摘、居、る、而して、





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闘争経験と教訓を總括し、國內事情、國際事情を詳細  
に分析し、ソビエト共産黨、中央、指導下、反帝  
統一戦線、戦術問題に充分慎重に研究した。結果中  
國共産黨、民族危機、日毎に深まり、此條件下、於て偉大  
な中國民族、總動員を、決定的、英雄的、抗日闘争を  
遂行する。救國の方法、ソビエト共産黨、同時共産黨、反  
帝統一戦線、斯る戦術、ソビエト日本帝國主義に對する神  
聖な民族革命闘争は、全國人民、動員を得る方法、得  
得、ソビエト共産黨、斯る新戦術、適用、初、去年  
シタ、去年八月、以て發表、中華ソビエト政府、中國  
共産黨中央、抗日救國、全國同胞、告ぐ、書、云、  
(中共一九三六年八月九日、五頁、五、明「反帝統一戦線  
組織」を、闘争と党富、任務)

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中西功  
西星龍人共著

# 中國共產黨之民族統一戰線

(昭和二十一年十一月) 大陸堂刊

榮(章)寧(士)部十二月決議、要旨、其意義(摘錄)

(頁一五頁)

十二月決議、要旨、如左

## 一、黨、戰術、中心方針

「故黨、戰術方針、全中國全民族、革命方針、統一戰線、  
之範圍、目標、日本帝國主義者、賣國賊、首領蔣介石、  
之反對也。」

何人、何派、何論、日本帝國主義者、賣國賊、首領蔣介石、  
之反對也、一切、武裝部隊、全階級、一致團結、

## 二、統一戰線——範圍

國內

「中國勞働者階級、農民、依此、中國革命、  
基本動力、廣汎之資產階級、革命知識分子、  
民族革命、之、信賴、之、同盟者、故、工、農、之、資  
產階級、之、聯盟、日本帝國主義者、漢奸、賣  
國賊、之、階級、之、根本、方、也」

「一部、資產階級、之、機關、彼等、反日、反賣奸、戰爭、  
之、同情、亦、之、意、之、中、之、字、乃、之、直接、戰爭、  
之、參加、之、反日、戰線、之、有利、之、機關、也、」

## 三、民族統一戰線組織

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長上級の最優の国防政府、長上級の

国防政府、金中國及び自及有國や聯合戦隊、

日及有國国民革命戦争、

(国防政府、及有國国民革命戦争、

設立、方法、道、中、

部、党派階級、全人民、動員、

政權、軍隊

団体、抗日救國會、救國聯合會等、

軍隊、抗日義勇軍、人民革命軍、新十九路軍等、

政權、縣、區、市、抗政府、人民革命政府等、

団体、軍隊、政權、

加、

四、

五、

二、

三、

四、

五、

六、

七、

八、

九、

十、

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一各党各派各階層、統一戦線組織を必要とす。略言する  
に、此の中共新政策、總方針を以て、其の於て前  
後何等の變化はなかり。問題の統一戦線、組織形式は  
十二月決議、特徴として、人民解放軍、組織形式は  
国防政府と抗日聯軍を強く提起して、并にこれに、  
国防政府、抗日聯軍の組織形式として、その様子を  
こゝに示す。次に、二つの場合と比較する。時、特徴的  
は、即ち第一の場合、第一次大革命時代、比較  
して第三の場合、後、第二次、國共合作形式、比較  
する。